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FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY



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Chili, Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces, China

March 19, 1915 to August 9, 1915



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Photo album from the plant explorations  
of Frank Meyer in China.

















No. 13190. "Amygdalus davidiana. Davidiana peaches in full bloom, growing amidst old broken bricks, tiles and rubbish, which material seems to suit them. The larger tree to the right is the common variety, with rose flowers; the other is the rarer kind, with white flowers. The flowering period lasts only a very short time, sometimes only 3-5 days, but being so early they are always appreciated."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 12, 1915.









No. 13191. "Viburnum fragrans, natural size. Flowering branches of an uncommon species of snowball, having small panicles of fragrant white flowers, which appear before the leaves have started, though when they are passing away these leaves are half-grown already. The shrub, which grows to a height of 7-8 feet, is much used for forcing when dwarfed and trained in flat shape. It has only been obtainable in Peking by the general public since the Empress Dowager passed away; before that it was found only in the Palace Gardens."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 26, 1915.









No. 13192. "Pyrus sinensis, natural size. Flowers of the famous 'Pai li' or 'white pear', a rather small pear of waxy white color and with melting flesh. The calyx in most specimen fruits is wanting, but in the smaller ones one generally finds it persisting. See also photos 13030 and 12286."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 29, 1915.









No. 13193. "Ulmus pumila, natural size.

A twig of the common north-Chinese elm, densely covered with fruits. Chinese name 'Dja yu shu', meaning 'family elm tree'. See SPI Nos. 22975 and No. 2297a, SPI No. 40898, for further information."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 30-15.









No. 13194. "Ulmus pumila. Heavily fruiting elms, sticking out above and partly growing in the Peking city wall. These trees are resistant to drouth, extreme cold and some alkali to a great degree and may be found especially useful in semi-arid sections of the west and northwest."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 30, 1915.









No. 13195. "Catalpa bungei, natural size. A flowering branch of a north Chinese catalpa. The individual flowers are large, of pale mauve color, with dark pink dots, especially on the lower part of the corolla. See also photos 12340 and 12341."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 13, 1915.









No. 13196. "Chionanthus retusa. A large and old specimen of the Chinese fringe tree, c.a. 30 feet high, with trunk over one foot in diameter at base. This tree was in full flower and looked in the distance as if a white muslin cloth had been thrown over its head. See also photo 12291."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China, May 15, 1915.









No. 13197. "Pinus bungeana. A dignified grove of white barked pines, surrounding the grave mounds of a small, well-to-do family. The whiteness of the trunks of these pines varies considerably according to the relative dryness or dampness of the atmosphere; on dry sunny days they are brilliantly white while on damp and rainy days they are greenish colored."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China, May 15, 1915.









No. 13198. "Chinese garden-architecture. A placid lake in the Hoo chow flower garden, with tea and eating rooms at the far end and a rest pavillion on the left."

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 5, 1915.









No. 13199. "Chinese garden-architecture. Characteristic weeping willows, a rustic bridge and a rest pavillion on the lake in the Hoo chow flower garden at Nanking."

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 5, 1915.







No. 13200. "Phyllostachys pubescens. A vigorous grove of one of the most important Chinese timber bamboos, the 'Mao tsoh', as it is called locally."

Frank N. Meyer, Mokanshan, Chekiang, China, August 3, 1915.







No. 13201. "Phyllostachys pubescens. An old plantation of 'Mao tsoh', thriving in a layer of clayey soil, not over one foot in depth, overlaying a granite formation, where building stone is being quarried."

Frank N. Meyer, Mokanshan, Chekiang, China, August 3, 1915.







No. 13202. "Phyllostachys pubescens. Timber bamboos (Mao tsoh) and Cunninghamia sinensis (Sha shu) growing on clayey soil on a mountain slope facing the north."

Frank N. Meyer, Mokanshan, Chekiang, China, August 3-15.







No. 13203. "Phyllostachys pubescens."

Canes of this year's growth, some with the hairy spotted culm sheaths still attached. Some of these canes were 16 inches in circumference and 60-80 feet tall, yet they make all of this growth in six to eight weeks' time."

Frank N. Meyer, Mokanshan, Chekiang, China,  
August 3, 1915.







No. 13204. "Phyllostachys pubescens. General view on a northeast slope of the Mokanshan. Every foot of soil is occupied by timber bamboo 'Mao tsoh', with the houses of the missionaries literally carved out of the dense jungle."

Frank N. Meyer, Mokanshan, Chekiang, China, August 3, 1915.







No. 13205. "Phyllostachys sp. A dense grove of slender timber bamboo, 'Tae tsoh' along the main mountain trail leading to the top. This bamboo thrives best on level flats, on soil that is of a composite mixture. It needs, however, shelter from strong winds and is never found in the open plains."

Frank N. Meyer, Mokanshan, Chekiang, China, August 7, 1915.







No. 13206. "Phyllostachys sp. Inside view of a grove of 'Tae tsoh' timber bamboos. This species is by some dealers more appreciated than the 'Mao tsoh' on account of its longer internodes and its more even thickness. It is specially used for finer furniture."

Frank N. Meyer, Mokanshan, Chekiang, China, August 7, 1915.







No. 13207. "Phyllostachys sp. Fences of bamboo along a narrow tidal creek in Shanghai; a bamboo lumber yard in the distance."

Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China, August 9, 1915.







No. 13208. "Phyllostachys sp. Junks loaded with watermelons and wax gourds, Benincasia cerifera, all covered with woven bamboo matting, while all the boat books have bamboo canes for handles. The people are scaling the wall by means of light bamboo ladders."

Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China, August 9, 1915.







No. 13209. "Phyllostachys (?). Bamboos cultivated for their edible succulent sprouts, with cabbages in front, in the garden of the late Rev. F. E. Meigs at Nanking. The young canes have almost completed their growth in height, after that the leaves will be developed."

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 5, 1915.







No. 13210. "Phragmites communis. Stacks of tall reeds, together with dwellings made almost entirely of the same material. From the better qualities most efficient sun-blinds, awnings, and shades are being made; they are especially appropriate to shade porches and verandas during the heat of the day."

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 5, 1915.







No. 13211. "Carya cathayensis. , natural size. Nuts and leaves of a native Chinese hickory tree. These nuts are much relished as sweetmeats, while they are said to yield as much as 25% of their weight in a clear yellow oil, which is used in fancy pastry and for other fine culinary purposes. Chinese name, 'Shan ho to', meaning 'mountain walnut'; there are no real walnuts around there."

Frank N. Meyer, Chang hua, Chekiang, China, July 10, 1915.







No. 13212. "Carya cathayensis. Near view of a trunk of a native Chinese hickory tree, growing at the edge of a bamboo jungle; the diameter is c. a. 2 feet. The wood is said to be tough and strong and appreciated as handles for agricultural tools. The bark is of an ashy-gray color with blotches of lighter color shown here and there."







No. 13213. "Carya cathayensis. Near view  
of trunk of a native Chinese hickory tree, with fruit-  
ing branch held against it. The nuts, which are enclosed  
in a hull, which splits open in 4 valves, are said to ripen  
toward the end of September and early in October."

Frank N. Meyer, near Chang hua, Chekiang, China, July  
11, 1915.







No. 13214. "Carya cathayensis. A well fruiting specimen of a native Chinese hickory tree at base of mountain. These trees do not grow large, 40-60 feet being their height, while trunks over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter are rare to find. They are also apparently not very long lived, that is, they seem to have had their best time when c.a. 40-50 years old."

Frank N. Meyer, near Chang hua, Chekiang, China, July 11, 1915.







No.13215. "Carya cathayensis. A clump of native Chinese hickory trees at base of mountain, with rice fields in front. A characteristic sight is to see these hickory trees assume brown colors when the wind ruffles them, by which action the yellowish-brown undersides of the leaves are turned upward."

Frank N. Meyer, near Changhua, Chekiang, China, July 11, 1915.







No. 13216. "Carya cathayensis. Forest of pines and Cunninghamia spp. on the less fertile mountain slopes, while at the more fertile bases one finds hickories, Liquidambar formosana, Acanthopanax ricinifolia, Castanea mollissima, Dalbergia hupeana, Diospyros kaki, Celtis chinensis, Hovenia dulcis, Albizzia lebbek, Pistacia chinensis, Aleurites fordii, Quercus variabilis, and others."

Frank N. Meyer, near Changhua, Chekiang, China, July 11, 1915.







No. 13217. Vitis armata. . . . . A native wild grapevine with prickly branches and leaf petioles, trained over a bamboo arbor and fruiting well. The berries are somewhat sour and hard and therefore not well fit to be eaten out of hand; they make a fine jelly, however. Planted and cultivated by Mrs. A. Andersen at 'Ruthville', Mokanshan. N. B. These grapes ripen very late, viz., toward the end of October."

Frank N. Meyer, Mokanshan, Chekiang, China, August 3, 1915.







No. 13218. Vitis armata. Top view of the spiny grapevine of the preceding photo. This grape possesses remarkable vigor, withstands scorching, moist heat and seems not to be attacked by diseases. It possibly could be used as a factor in hybridization experiments, especially to create better grapes for the South Atlantic States."

Frank N. Meyer, Mokanshan, Chekiang, China, August 3, 1915.







No. 13219. "Myrica rubra, natural size. Fruits and leaves of the wild 'strawberry tree' or 'Yang mae' in Chinese, which grows here and there on rocky mountain slopes in the Chekiang Province. See also photo 12298. These specimens were gathered on the Pan shan, Chekiang Prov., China."

Frank N. Meyer, Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 30, 1915.







No.13220. "Myrica rubra, natural size. An improved variety of the 'Nagi' or 'Yang mae', of dark purple color and very attractive looks. Note the relatively small seed. This variety is reproduced by inarching and young trees are exceedingly hard to procure. Seeds sent under No. 2306a, SPI No. 41256. 'Yang maes' may prove to be a profitable fruit crop for certain sections in the Gulf States and for the milder parts of California."

Frank N. Meyer, Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 30, 1915.







Naudin.

No. 13221. "Diospyros sinensis ' natural size. Branches of the white-barked persimmon with unripe, hairy fruits. This tree is found wild in copses on low lands, but never on the mountains, where Diospyros kaki takes its place. Local name 'Yu she tze', 'Ya tze tze' and 'Ee sze sze'. See also photos Nos. 5125, 5126 and 12316."

Frank N. Meyer, near Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 30, 1915.







No. 13222. "Castanea mollissima. Chestnuts badly attacked by the bark fungus Diaporthe parasitica. With the exception of near Taianfu, Shantung, chestnuts are much more severely attacked in the Chekiang Province than either in Chili or Shensi. Could the greater humidity of Central China be of assistance to a more vigorous development of this destructive fungus?"

Frank N. Meyer, near Chang hua, Chekiang, China, July 11, 1915.







No. 13223. "Cinnamomum camphora. A lumber yard where mostly camphor wood is being handled. The 'knees' serve as rudders on Chinese junks, while the other logs are sawed into planks by hand labor, from which chests and trunks are being made which keep away moths and insects."

Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China, August 9, 1915.







No. 13224. "Fertilizers. Heaps of dried human excreta, mixed with sweepings, chimney scrapings and pulverized dry soil, used as high grade fertilizer for vegetable gardens. Price 1 cent (Mex.) per catty; the purer qualities run from 2-3 cents per catty. The odors connected with this drying and mixing are such that even the Chinese compel these men to do their work outside the city walls."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 30, 1915.







No. 13225. "Rhus semi-alata (?) or Rhus javanica (?), natural size. Galls produced by an Aphis upon sumach leaves, used by the Chinese to dye certain fabrics black; foreigners, however, have found these galls to be a valuable high grade tanning material. These galls could be produced just as well in mountain sections of the southeastern United States and the experiment deserves to be made. Chinese name, 'Wu bei tzu'."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, March 19, 1915.





Negative Numbers 13190 to 13225 inclusive.

- A -

Amygdalus davidiana. 13190

- B -

Benincasia cerifera 13208

- C -

Carya cathayensis. 13211

" " 13212

" " 13213

" " 13214

" " 13215

" " 13216

Castanea mollissima. 13222

Catalpa bungei. 13195

Chinese Garden Architect. 13198

" " " 13199

" Views. 13208

Chionanthus retusa. 13196

Cinnamomum camphora. 13223

Cunninghamia sinensis. 13202

- D -

Diospyros sinensis. 13221

- F -

Fertilizers. 13224

- H -

Human excreta. 13224

- M -

Myrica rubra. 13219

" " 13220

- O -

Oriza sativa. 13215

- P -

Phragmites communis. 13210

Phyllostachys pubescens. 13200

" " 13201

" " 13202

" " 13203

" " 13204

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- P - (Cont'd.)

Phyllostachys sp. 13205

" " 13206

" " 13207

" " 13208

" " 13209

Pinus bungeana. 13197

Pyrus sinensis. 13192

- R -

Rhus semi-alata or R. javanica 13225

- U -

Ulmus pumila 13193

" " 13194

- V -

Viburnum fragrans 13191

Vitis armata. 13217

" " 13218























